

His last years were full of honors. He was a delegate to the International Zoological Congress at Monaco; Yale University gave him an honorary D.Sc.; he was chosen to the limited membership of the National Academy of Sciences, and the Entomological Society of America made him an Honorary Fellow, one of seven out of its membership of 600.

He was married in 1880 to Annie I. Hathaway, of New Haven, who survives him together with three daughters and a son.

I first knew him by correspondence in 1890, when on learning that I was beginning to work on Diptera he sent me separates of his papers. In January, 1893, I went to the University of Kansas to study, drawn entirely by his presence there. He received me with open arms, and helped me in every way possible until I left in July to take up my work in Idaho. Then I saw him only a time or two in twenty years, and had few and short letters from him, for he was a notably poor correspondent. After coming to Indiana in 1913 I was so near that we were frequently together. My sketch would be entirely inadequate without some acknowledgment of my personal obligation. In Kansas he lent me money; he wanted me to live in his house; he could not do enough to further my scientific aspirations. More than any other of my teachers, he became my ideal of a scientific man; and if in later years my ideal took on larger proportions, so he too seemed to expand in his mature powers; and at the close of his life I still feel that a splendid and inspiring example of scientific work and achievement is contained in his career.

---

### Notes on Cynipidae, with Description of a New Species (Hym.).

By WILLIAM BEUTENMULLER, New York City.

*Biorhiza nigra* Fitch.

*Biorhiza nigra* Fitch, 5th Rep. Nox. Ins. N. Y. (Trans. N. Y. Agric. Soc., 1858 (1859), 782).

*Acraspis politus* Bassett, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., vol. XVII, 1890, p. 85.

Fitch's type of *Biorhiza nigra* is in the United States National Museum and not lost as stated by me in my paper on the species of *Biorhiza*, *Philonix* and Allied Genera, and their Galls (Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., Vol. XXVI, 1909, p. 246). I examined the type a few years ago and my notes say that it is the same as *Acraspis politus* Bassett.

**Philonix fulvicollis** Fitch.

*Philonix fulvicollis* Fitch, 5th Rep. Nox. Ins. N. Y. (Trans. N. Y. Agricul. Soc., 1858 (1859), p. 783).

*Cynips q. erinacei* Walsh, Proc. Ent. Soc. Phila., vol. II, 1864, p. 483 (gall only).

*Philonix erinacei* Beutenmuller, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., vol. XXVI, 1909, p. 247.

The type of *Philonix fulvicollis* Fitch, is in the United States National Museum and *Philonix erinacei* is the same as *P. fulvicollis*.

**Philonix nigricollis** Fitch.

*Philonix nigricollis* Fitch, 5th Rep. Nox. Ins. N. Y. (Trans. N. Y. Agricul. Soc., 1858 (1859), p. 873).

The type of *P. nigricollis* is in the U. S. National Museum. It is a small, slender species, measuring 2 mm. in length. It is dark reddish brown with the collar darker and the legs yellowish brown.

**Philonix lanaeglobuli** (Ashmead).

*Acraspis lanaeglobuli* Ashmead. Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., vol. XIV, 1887, pp. 128, 139.

I examined the type of *lanaeglobuli* in the U. S. National Museum and also have before me an example given to me many years ago by Ashmead. I strongly suspect that *Acraspis gillettei* Bassett will prove to be the same as *lanaeglobuli*. The galls of both are also exactly similar.

**Callirhytis agrifoliae** (Bassett).

*Cynips q. agrifoliae* Bassett. Can. Ent., vol. XIII, 1881, p. 53.

*Callirhytis clairmontis* Kieffer. Invert. Pacifica, vol. I, 1904, p. 43.

Mr. C. F. Baker kindly sent me specimens of *Callirhytis clairmontis*, galls and flies and I find the same to be identical with *Callirhytis agrifoliae*. Mr. Baker's specimens are from

the same material sent to Prof. Kieffer for description of *clairmontis*.

***Odontocynips nebulosa* Kieffer.**

*Odontocynips nebulosa* Kieffer, Boll. Lab. Agric. Portici, vol. IV, 1910, p. 112.

This species was heretofore known only by the types from Georgia and Texas in the Berlin Zoological Museum and was unknown to American collectors until Prof. E. P. Felt sent me specimens of the flies and galls taken at Woodstock, Georgia, in February, 1917, on the roots of oak. Mr. Lewis H. Weld was fortunate enough to collect the galls on the roots of Post oak (*Quercus minor*) at Palestine, Texas, Oct. 16, 1917, and sent me specimens from which I obtained a fine series of females. These were cut from the galls in December while others emerged January 19th to February 26th, 1918 (indoors), and others are still in the galls. The gall is composed of large, rounded, hard, woody nodulus, closely grown together, so as to form a large mass, while others are single or in clusters. Each nodule contains a single large larval chamber. The fly is a beautiful creature. It is deep brownish black or almost black and covered with fine, silky, whitish hairs. The wings are marked with large blackish patches. The genus is allied to *Cynips* and may be characterized by having a large tooth on the under side of the hind femora.

***Andricus impositus* sp. nov.**

♀.—Head dark rufous, evenly punctate and clothed with short white hairs. Antennae 13-jointed, pitchy brown-black.

Thorax black, subopaque, evenly and finely punctate. Parapsidal grooves very fine, not continuous, extending forward to about the ends of the anterior parallel lines, and most distinct at the scutellum. Median groove very fine and about as long as the parapsidal grooves. Lateral grooves scarcely defined. Anterior parallel lines shining and extending to the middle of the thorax. Pleurae punctate, hairy, with a polished, smooth area. Scutellum black, evenly rugoso-punctate, basal fovea large and deep.

Abdomen black, slightly rufous at the extreme base and tip, smooth, polished and with a rounded patch of whitish hairs on each side at the base.

Fore tibiae brown, femora darker, middle and hind legs pitchy brown with the knees paler.

Wings hyaline, veins delicate brown. Radial area closed. Cubitus exceedingly faint and not extending to the first cross-vein. Areolet large.

Length, 2.75 to 3.25 mm.

*Gall.*—On the under sides of the leaves of post oak (*Quercus minor*) in clusters from about 4-40 individuals closely packed together, on the mid-rib and lateral veins, September to November. Monothalamous. Green, sometimes tinged with red. Elongate, rounded at the sides, narrow at the point of attachment and concave at the apex with a small central nipple. Outside it is rather densely covered with small pustules. When young, the gall is almost solid, but as it grows older the larval chamber gradually occupies the entire interior. After it drops to the ground, late in the fall, the gall gradually changes its shape to almost globular (berry-like) with the concave apex flattened and the surrounding rim less prominent. The crystal-like pustules change, the gall becoming evenly rugose. The point of attachment becomes long, narrow and sharply pointed. The entire inside becomes hollow with the outer wall thin and brittle.

Length, 2.50 to 5 mm.; width, 2 to 4 mm.; length of clusters, 5 to 35 mm.

*Habitat*: Westchester, New York City.

*Type*: female in the writer's collection.

My observations on the galls were made from at least 500 clusters. At first I considered it to be that of *Zopheroteras vaccinii* Ashm., which it resembles when immature. But the flies are different, the female of *vaccinii* being apterous. The gall of *A. impositus* when mature resembles somewhat those of *Cynips dimorphus* and *C. vacciniiformis*. My galls were collected during September and until November 1st, 1915, but they evidently also occur earlier in the season, because some of the flies emerged in June and July and others in September, 1916. But the majority remained over until 1917, the flies emerging indoors in January and February. My specimens were collected on a small rocky elevation in a swamp, close to the Bronx River, near Westchester, New York City. This locality is gradually being filled in for streets and other improvement and soon will become extinct. I have also taken the gall at Lakehurst, New Jersey, and it probably will be found in other places where *Quercus minor* grows.